

sult that the triggering lever **22** is located thereon. Provided in the plate-like molding **6**, around the emerging push-rod extension **21**, is a cutout **61**, which provides free space in all directions **R1** to **RX** during swinging movement. Above the cup part **50**, the casing **5** has an outwardly oriented horizontal flange **51**, on which  
5 the annular flange **62** of the molding **6**, said flange projecting beyond the shaped collar **60**, rests and extends further outward by way of its outer border **63**. The shaped collar **60** projects into the cup part **50**. The flange **51** and annular flange **62**, located thereon, are connected, e.g. screwed, to one another. The outer border **63** is connected, e.g. likewise screwed, to the shell-like seat **3**. The seat shell  
10 **3** grips beneath the spring element **4**, which is restrained between the casing **5** and the top molding **6**.

#### Figure 4B

In the case of the seat **3** being deflected from the rest position **0** to the maximum  
15 possible inclination angle  $\alpha$ , the elastic outer sleeve **43** of the spring element **4** is temporarily deformed in its restraint, as an increasing spring resistance develops. The deflection takes place by the action of force, namely by the user's weight shifting.

#### 20 Figures 5A and 5B

In the case of the *first embodiment* of the mounting, in contrast to the previous pair of figures, Figures 4A and 4B, use is made of a *second variant* of a spring  
element **4**. In this case, the core **44** extends axially upward as core continuation  
25 **440** and thus projects into the cutout **61**. In the case of the seat **3** being deflected from the rest position **0**, the core continuation **440** strikes against the border of the cutout **61** in the case of the maximum possible inclination angle  $\alpha$ . The geometrical configuration of the cutout **61**, in conjunction with the dimensions of the core continuation **440**, allows the maximum possible inclination angle  $\alpha$  to be defined or movement directions to be determined, e.g. only to the side or only from the  
30 front to the rear. This can be achieved by a correspondingly slot-like cutout **61**. It would also be possible for other, crosswise or diagonal movement patterns to be formed in such a way.

### Figures 6A and 6B

To complement the central column **2** – mostly the pneumatic spring – which terminates conically at the top, the axial through-passage **45** of the spring element **4** is likewise conical. In order to optimize the movement characteristics, it has been found to be advantageous for the core **44** in the spring element **4** to be widened as a radial bead **441** in the region of the central section **42**. It is thus possible, in the case of a relatively high level of deflection from the rest position **0**, for material of the elastic outer sleeve **43** to be supported on the radial bead **441** and for a relatively high spring resistance to develop. In the case of the *first variant* of the spring element **4** (according to Figure 6A), the core **44** terminates with the top section **40** of the outer sleeve **43**.

The *second variant* of the spring element **4** (according to Figure 6B) with a core continuation **440** is provided if the intention is to limit the swinging movement of the seat **3** to a maximum permissible inclination angle  $\alpha$  or in accordance with a specific movement pattern. It would be possible for the elastic outer sleeve **43** to consist, for example, of a specifically suitable rubber mix, whereas the core **44** is preferably metallic.

### Figures 7A to 9B

A *second embodiment* of the seat mounting according to the invention is illustrated here. Once again, an underframe **1**, a central column **2** – preferably a pneumatic spring – a seat **3**, the spring element **4**, the bottom casing **5'** and a top molding **6'** are provided for this chair. The special feature here is that, rather than being formed by a separate plate, the top molding **6'** is formed by a correspondingly contoured aperture **60'** in the seat carrier **6'**. The aperture **60'** encloses the top section **40** of the spring element **4** in the same way as the shaped collar **60**. The cutout **61'** is provided again in the seat carrier **6'**. The casing **5'** is inserted into the aperture **60'** by way of its top border, is enclosed by the seat carrier **6'** and is connected to the latter, the spring element **4** being more or less encapsulated in the process. The cutout **61'** provides the freedom of movement as deflection from the rest position **0**.

If use is made of the first variant of the spring element **4** (according to Figure 6A), as is the case with the arrangement in Figure 9A, the moveability of the seat **3** resting on the central column **2** is more or less unlimited. If use is made of the second variant of the spring element **4** (according to Figure 6B) with the core continuation **440**, as the arrangement in Figure 9B shows, it is possible to limit the movement as described above (see Figures 5A and 5B).

#### Figure 10

In the case of this third embodiment of the seat mounting, use is made of a third variant of a spring element **4**, which is likewise intended for fitting onto a central column **2**. The sheath-like core **44** has an axial through-passage **45** for accommodating the top end of the central column **2**, preferably a pneumatic spring with a telescopically extensible lifting rod. It is advantageous if the axial through-passage **45**, to complement the lifting rod, narrows conically upward.

The core **44**, consisting, for example, of steel, has an encircling shoulder surface **442**, which is preferably produced by an outside cone with a diameter which tapers in an upwardly sloping manner. A conical outer sleeve **43** made of elastic material, e.g. rubber, is arranged on the shoulder surface **442**. The outer sleeve **43** is enclosed by a top molding **600**, with the result that the latter constitutes a casing **600** for the outer sleeve **43**. In order to ensure optimum functioning, the core **44** should be fixed to the outer sleeve **43** and the latter should be fixed to the top molding **600**. The spring element **4** is thus a three-part component, comprising the core **44**, the outer sleeve **43** and the top molding **600**. A seat fastened on the top molding **600** can execute elastic movements in the horizontal plane by virtue of the elasticity of the outer sleeve **43**, which is arranged between the core **44** and the molding **600**. Provided in the molding **600**, coaxially with the axial through-passage **45**, is a cutout **61**", which allows access for a triggering lever **22** to the triggering push rod **23** of the pneumatic spring (see Figure 4A).

#### Figures 11A and 11B

In the case of the fourth embodiment of the seat mounting which is shown here, use is made of a fourth variant of a spring element **4**, which, once again, is fitted